

# Evening Public Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, President  
Charles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martin, Secretary; John B. Williams, John J. Spurseen, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman  
DAVID E. SMILEY, General Business Manager

Published daily at Public Ledger Building, Second and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC CITY..... Hotel Boarding House  
NEW YORK..... Hotel Boarding House  
DETROIT..... Hotel Boarding House  
ST. LOUIS..... Hotel Boarding House  
CHICAGO..... Hotel Boarding House

WASHINGTON BUREAU: N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St., New York Bureau: 100 Broadway, New York Building, London Bureau: 100 New Bond Street, London, Eng.

EUROPEAN OFFICES: The Evening Public Ledger is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns by twelve (12) agents per week.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, \$1.00 per year; postage \$1.00 dollars per year, payable in advance.

Notice—Subscribers whose names are changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 300 WALNUT, KELSTON, MAINE 3000

Address all correspondence to *Editor, Evening Public Ledger*, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is entitled to the use of the services of the public and private telephone companies in the city of Philadelphia, and the local telephone companies are entitled to the use of the services of the Associated Press.

The rights of newspapermen, correspondents, news agencies and others are guaranteed.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, February 1, 1921

DR. FINEGAN'S CLEAR VISION

DR. FINEGAN'S definitive program of school administration was undoubtedly set forth his views on the creation and composition of an effective Board of Education. Meanwhile, it is stimulating to note the clear thinking which the state superintendent of public instruction conveys to the question of an elected board for Philadelphia.

The Gray bill already introduced in Harrisburg provides for eleven elected members at a salary of \$75,000. Dr. Finegan is frankly opposed to the payment system and he is as emphatic in his opposition to the idea that the board be elected by the subscribers. If nominations to the board were to be taken from the judges, it is imperative that the reform should be comprehensive and not simply collective of a change from one clause to another.

There is sound sense in Dr. Finegan's suggestion of the board as a body capable of accomplishing its work speedily and easily that men in distinction to the multitude could acquire membership without interfering with their personal business objectives.

This would mean, of course, that interference with the work of the active school heads would be reduced to a minimum. A board that was not only intelligent and experienced in political maneuvering would be enabled to maintain a brisk tempo of achievement.

The Finegan plan as foreshadowed in an interview with the state educational head in Harrisburg yesterday provides an elected board of eminent Philadelphians chosen for their merits and without regard to party distinctions. The scheme warrants the most considerable attention at this time when measures promising only partial reform are being discussed.

The Association of Railway Executives is asking the Labor Board to take the steps necessary to permit a readjustment of the wage scale and is thus acting in accordance with the provisions of the law. The specific thing that it seeks is the abrogation of national agreements, rules and working conditions that have survived from the war. It asks that the settlement of reasonable and economical rules and working conditions will be against the strikers, and the effort to get by force what could not be secured by negotiation will be doomed to failure.

The members of the Association of Railroad Executives and the members of the railroad brotherhoods are aware that it is impossible to reach agreement by direct negotiation between the employees and the employer. The Labor Board can step in and seek to adjust the differences which affect wages and the adjustment boards, when and if created by the railroads, can adjust differences regarding conditions of employment.

The question at once arises whether conditions are such as to justify the abrogation of all agreements made during the war. The railroad managers say they are and the railroad brotherhoods say they are not.

In defense of their position the railroad executives, for whom W. W. Atterbury is acting as spokesman, say that if the roads are to become solvent it is necessary to reduce their expenses about half a billion dollars a year. They estimate the abrogation of the shop agreements will save \$200,000,000. The railroads must come from a reduction in the base rate of wages. The first reduction, says Mr. Atterbury, should be to the rate of cost-of-living, based upon the amount of cost of living from time to forty-six million one-half cents per hour, or rates of 24½. From fifteen and 15½ other departments.

Whether the railroads themselves are interested in the shop agreements is not known. Whether the railroads themselves were lost nearly \$100,000,000 in property, interest, or whether dividends and stock options in the population took advantage of the struggle will probably never be satisfactorily determined. The railroads themselves are continuing to sustain a strain of strain prospects of decent peaceable double-dealing of the kind mentioned above.

The dependence of the railroads on a decision of the railroads themselves as to what action to take against the strikers is evident.

**AFTER THE TAXI STRIKE**

IT is a fair presumption that the system of outrages accompanying the period of walk out by the taxi operators of the city will now cease. The strike has been declared at an end and the strikers are promised to resume their former positions if given a chance.

But the relief that will be felt at the restoration of public safety is measured by the degree of difficulty which the drivers had in securing their demands.

Whether the strike itself was a success or a failure, the result is that the drivers were lost nearly \$100,000 in property interest, or whether dividends and stock options in the population took advantage of the struggle will probably never be satisfactorily determined. The railroads themselves are continuing to sustain a strain of strain prospects of decent peaceable double-dealing of the kind mentioned above.

The dependence of the railroads on a decision of the railroads themselves as to what action to take against the strikers is evident.

**JUDICIOUS STATE ECONOMIES**

THE emphasis put upon the need of economy in the appropriations of the various institutions in the state budget by the group of economists has been well deservedly exposed.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

Budgetary economy is the watchword in this proportion of the state budget, and it is difficult to see how it can be maintained.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable. The savings over the last two years follow the lines of economy in the materials and supplies used.

The recommendations of the economists, sought from \$36,567,221 to \$10,221,418, and although they are not yet fully adopted, are considerable.